## NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1876.

## WASHINGTON.

DOM PEDRO IN WASHINGTON UNIVERSE A SIGHT-SEER AS EVER-THE EMPEROR CLIMBS TO THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL IN SPITE OF THE HOT DAY-PRESENTATION TO THE PRES-

IDENT TO-DAY. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, May 7.—Dom Pedro, with his six officers and attendants, arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock, wholly unexpected by the Brazilian Minister here and the proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, where quarters for his accommodation had been engaged. He took a public hack and drove to the hotel like an ordinary traveler. After he had dressed and breakfasted he walked to St. Matthew's Church with one of his officers, and was present at the celebration of mass. He subsequently sought the proprietor of the hotel, and inquired if it were possible for him to visit the Capitol and Patent Office to-day, and also asked what else there was here that would be interesting; also as to whether he could go to the opera to-night.

Later in the day, in company with the ex-Brazilian Minister, he drove to the Capitol, and was conducted through it by Sergeant-at-Arms French of the Senate. Entering at the rotunda, he viewed the pictures, and expressed himself greatly pleased with its grand proportions. He was conducted to the Marble Room, the President's Room, the Senate Chamber, the old Hall of Representatives, the new Hall, the Speaker's Room, some of the committeerooms, and galleries. The heating and ventilating apparatus greatly pleased him, he being the first individual that ever expressed satisfaction at the ventilation of the Hall. He was finally led to the top of the Dome, a distance of nearly 300 feet from the ground. Considering that the day was excessively hot, that the Emperor weighs pounds, and that the ascent is steep in places difficult, the enterprise of the Emperor is worthy of remark. It was noticed that he examined everything with a critical eye and with great patience. The construction of the dome was highly spoken of, and he said the whole building was a noble structure and one he had long desired to view. After luncheon at the hotel, where he received calls from George Bancroft and two or three other prominent gentlemen, he again drove out with Minister Borges to view the city.

To-morrow he will receive the Secretary of State and other officers of the Government, and will also be presented to the President. The ceremonies for the meeting of the Emperor and the President bave not yet been arranged, but from the character of the gentlemen, both having a profound contempt for outward pomp and ceremony, it is surmised that the meeting will be with as little formality as the proper dignity of the occasion will admit.

It is said to be the Emperor's present intention to go to Philadelphia on Tuesday; but he has already shown a disposition since he has been in the United States to go where and when he pleased without consulting with anybody and unberalded by advanced announcements, so that his future movements may be regarded as uncertain. It is understood that from Philadeiphia he will go direct to New-Orleans, remaining in the South nearly a month, and returning to Washington June 10, where he is to be joined by the Empress, and remain here

SPEAKER KERR TO RESIGN. HIS ILL-HEALTH MAKES THE STEP AN IMPERATIVE

DUTY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 7 .- Mr. Kerr, in consequence of continued ill-health with threatening results, and on the peremptory direction of a council of physicians, has decided to resign his position as Speaker of the House of Representatives. His letter, it is understood, will be presented to the House to-morrow. The health of Mr. Kerr ever since his election has been a source of great anxiety not only to his friends and family but to himself, and it has been so precarious that it was sometimes feared he might not survive from week to week. It has been with the greatest difficulty and pain that he has been able to preside even as briefly as he has, and his physicians have long impressed upon him the fact that the anxieties of the office would impede if not wholly prevent his recovery. He is now satisfied that he will not be able to resume the chair for any length Speaker who can discharge the duties of the office. Mr. Kerr has already declined a reelection to Congress, and his friends say that if he does not recover before midsummer he will resign his seat in Congress. The report of Mr. Kerr's resignation is on the authority of gentlemen who saw the Speaker on his way to Richmond.

GEORGE F. HOAR'S VIGOROUS SPEECH. A NEW FACE PUT UPON THE IMPEACHMENT TEIAL-THE MANAGERS FOR THE HOUSE NOT WITHOUT HEAVY GUNS - MR. HOAR PUTS THE CASE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, May 7 .- The argument of George F. Hoar, one of the Impeachment Managers, in support of the proposition that the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, has jurisdiction of the Belknap case, was the ablest yet delivered, and has caused those who heard it to reverse their judgnent that the Managers are not a match for the impeached Secretary's counsel. Mr. Hoar argued very ibly that the only proper construction that can be out upon the constitutional provision touching imbeachment is that it means the right to proceed actording to the usages of Parliament against such persons and for such offenses as those usages pernitted. He continued :

inited. He continued:

Now then, and this is a point of this argument which I leem a strong one, if it is true that the power to impeach at common hav included the power to proceed against any subject for any abuse of public trust without treepton, is not the absence of any express limitation in the Constitution almost decisive that it intended to eave the definition of the person to the common law, as it left the definition of the offense I if there is anything last the framers of our Government did not leave to constitution, but expressed in plant English, it was the limitations on the power of dealing with offenses in cases where they thought the interest of justice or of liberty required such limitation. They knew that the grant of the power of impeachment involved in it by the common law meaning of the term the power to punish for afficial offenses not indictable, and the power to punish for afficial offenses not indictable, and the power to impeach it, convict and sentence after the offender had left affice. In the beginning of that century, Lord Chancellor Somers, the friend of liberty and the friend of America, had been tried for putting the great seal to freatise disadvantageous to England, on impeachment commenced after he left office. Lord Chancellor Macclessfield, in 1725, was impeached for corruption in the sale of offices, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, on proceedings mipossible that they should not have expressly condined meaching at would have got into the Constitution without debate.

And again he said:

The whole constitutional provision, so far as affects our present purpose, can be summed up in two sontenees, which are scarcely a paraphrase or change of the existing law, and these two sontenees I kink state precisely the contentions on the one side and agiest of the existing law, and these two senfences I himk state precisely the contentions on the one side and in the other. We say that the Constitution in substance a this: "The Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments and civil officers shall be removed on confiction." The coursel for the defendant would state it be "Judgment in case of conviction shall be removal from office and disqualification lightle defendant is while." That is the summing up of the two propositions. That is the summing up of the two propositions. The following were the closing sentences of Mr.

Hoar's speech:

My own public life has been a very brief and insignificant one, extending little beyond the duration of a single ferm of Senatorial office, but in that brief period. I have seen five places of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption or maintainistration. I have heard the taust from the distance of the control of the control

of his associates for making sale of their official privilege of selecting the youths to be educated at our great military school. When the greatest railroad of the world, binding together the continent and unting the two great seas which wash our shores, was fluished, I have seen our National triumph and excitation turned to bitterness and shame by the unanimous reports of three committees of Congress, two of the House, and one here, that every step of that mighty enterprise had been taken in fraud. I have heard in highest places the shameless doctrine avowed by men grown old in public office that the true way by which power should be gained in the Republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service, and the true end for which it should be used when gained is the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge. I have heard that suspicion haunts the foot-teps of the trusted companions of the President. These things have passed into history. The Hallam, or the Tactius, or the Sismondi, or the Macaulay who writes the annals of our time will record them with his incorable pen; and now, when a high Cabinet officer, the constitutional adviser of the Executive, flees from office before charges of cerruption, shall the historian add that the Senate treated the demand of the people for its judgment of condemantion as a farce, and laid down its high functions before the sophistries and jeers of the criminal lawyer? Shall he speculate about the petty political calculations as to the effect on one party or the other which induced his judges to compire at the escape of the great public crimmal; or, on the other hand, shall be close the chapter by narrating how these things were detected, reformed and punished by constitutional processes which the wisdom of our fathers devised for us, and the virtue and parity of the people found their vindication in the justice of the senate!

SENATOR CONKLING DEFENDED. A LETTER FROM THE COUNSEL OF THE YALE LOCK COMPANY-REFUSAL OF THE SENATOR TO SELL

IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

WASHINGTON, May 7 .- The counsel of the Yale Lock Company writes a letter to a Sunday paper in which he denies some of the publications relating to Senator Conkling's alleged connection with the matter. the Interior a complaint regarding the Patent Office, but that the published reports do great injustice to the Board of Examiners in Chief, whose good intentions have not been questioned by his client. The counsel writing over

been questioned by his client. The counsel writing over his own name says:

So far as the complaint may be thought to affect Senator Conkilnz, he is of course abundantly able to take care of himself, but I believe it brings nothing against him further than a suggestion of what is deemed by the complainant the impropriety of a Senator's consenting to be retained in causes to be deeded by Bureau officers, whose official he cade are commonly supposed to be frequently put on and limbe also to be not off by powerful senatorial influence. It takes perhaps a very strong self-reliant, and conscientious mind to be absolutely just and fadicial under such circumstances, and my client recites some interesting incidents well calculated to show the effect of a vigorous Senator's interested presence in the Patent Office. I have a very shrewd client from New-York who, without not suggestion, deemed it for his interest to instruct me to ascertain the cost of Senator Conking's appearance before the Commissioner of Patents to argue an appeal. When, on the day before yesterday, I told the Senator that my client, who is a good bemoerat, wanted him because the believed him to have the power of argument to move the Commissioner by vigorous loquiry into his case, Mr. Conking promptly be in homor, I think—declined to be retained for the special purpose, and would consider nothing but a general retainer for the whole term of the patent.

PETITION TO CONGRESS THAT FRAUDS IN THE DIS-MAND THAT THE NATURE OF THE DEBT BE MADE KNOWN AND WRONG-DOERS PURISHED. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The following petition, signed by W. W. Corcoran, and sixty or seventy others of the wealthiest men of Washington, including some who are supporters of the Shepherd Ring, will be presented in the House to-morrow:

they had no control whatever; that unnecessary and wasteful expenditures of the public moneys may be arrested, rigid economy be enforced, the form of govern-ment simplified, his relations to the General Government ascertained and fixed by stable laws, and the necessary expense of any future Government be justly and fairly proportioned between the General Government and the

District.

And that these things may be fully accomplished, your petitioners further pray that a rigid, thorough, and exhaustive inquiry had in estigation may be instituted to ascertain the true character and nature of this debt, and how much thereof has been created corruptly, dishonestly, or unlawfully, and that all wrong-doers may be made to feel that dishonesty will be certainly sought out and inexorably punished.

FIFTY SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. EVERY CASE POSSIBLE TO BE CLEARED OFF TO-DAY PRIOR TO ADJOURNMENT.

Washington, May 7.-The United States upreme Court, prior to adjournment to-morrow afteron until next October, will announce its decision in nearly all the cases that have been heard this term, or which came over from last term and remain now undecided. Among the very few argued cases which will be reserved for decision next term are the two life insurance cases from Mississippi, involving the important question whether the legal representatives of persons who died natural deaths or were killed in the Southern Confederacy during the war are most entitled upon pay-ment of arrears of premiums to demand the amounts insured upon the ground that the ordinary ordinary obligation of prompt payment of premiums was absolved by the state of non-intercourse during the war. In the event of an affirmative decision it is understood that thousands of such claims will be it is understood that thousands of such claims will be presented to an aggregate amount so large as seriously to embarrass or possibly cripple many life insurance companies. At the last term of the Supreme Court two precisely similar cases were argued, but the Court was then equally divided, standing four against four. Those cases were moreover decided in two different ways by the lower courts from which they respectively came, and the decision of the pending question by the full supreme Court will therefore be awaited with unusual interest. Nearly 50 opinions will be delivered to morrow.

## CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. BUSINESS NEXT IN ORDER IN THE SENATE.

As soon the impeachment trial shall be disposed of by the Schate, Mr. Sherman will make an effort to have the Silver bill considered, though the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund is the unfinished business. Mr. Sargent's resolution in regard to Chinese immigration will be called up at an early day for action, immigration will be called up at an early day for action, and Mr. Morton will soon attempt to have the resolution, submitted by him early in the session, in regard to State rights, taken up; but as it will involve a long discussion, it is not probable that any vote will be reached upon it for weeks, if at all this session. No appropriation bill will be ready for the Senate for a week or two, but there are a large number of bills on the calendar which meet with little or no objection, and many of them will be disposed of within the next two weeks.

REMISSION OF DUTIES REFUSED.

Acting Secretary Conant has written the following letter to Dr. Migerha, Austrian Commissioner at

the Exhibition:

Sin: I have received your letter of 28th ult, stating that you have informed the Director General of the International Exhibition that after the examination of certain wines and liquors, imported for the International Exhibition, the residue is to be presented to some hospital for the benefit of time sick, and inquiring whether, under the circumstances, duties must be paid. In reply I beg leave to state that while the Department would take pleasure in directing a free entry of the wines, it is constrained to decline doing so, as the laws of Congress require the payment of duties, and this department has no dispensing power in the premises. It is suggested that the dones may be glad to pay the duties.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1876. The arguments on the question of jurisdiction in the Beiknap impeachment trial will be brought to a close to-morrow, when Mr. Knott, on behalf of the Board of

Managers, will conclude his remarks begun on Friday last. Judge Black, for the respondent, will follow, and the Senate will then determine whether it has jurisdiction to try the accused; though it is not probable that the decision will be made until after the return of Congress from Philadeiphia. The Senate will meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The counsel for the accused express the opinion that they have a strong case, and feel confident that the judgment of the Senate will sustain their demurrer as to jurisdiction.

Representative advocates of woman suffrage, in speaking for their helps before the Menage Committee on the

District of Columbia on Saturday, were asked if they were willing to submit the question whether women should be allowed to vote in the District or not to the women of Washington, and they replied in the negative. They said that the women were so much under the influence of the men in their families that they could not vote independently on the subject.

For the nurpose of relieving the scarcity of small change

For the purpose of relieving the scarcity of small change the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the payment of silver in the ordinary disbursements of the Goverament to an amount equal to the silver coin on hand prior to the passage of the Specie Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875.

John Russell Jones has forwarded to Washington an affidavit denying the accusations made against him in connection with his administration of the United States Marshal's Office for the Northern District of Illinois, prior to 1899. He says he never received one cent more than his legal salary and fees.

Miss Sweet, Pension Agent at Chicago, has arrived in Washington, and will be examined by the Committee on Civil Sorvice Reform to morrow. It is reported that she brings with her vouchers, checks, &c., showing that she was "bled" to the amount of \$7,000 by the Chicago Political Ring during the first year she was in office.

The investigation into the affairs of the Government

Isane Asylum has been in progress for several weeks. The character of recent testimony is entirely different from that taken at first, and tends to relieve Dr. Nichols from grave charges.

If it shall not be necessary to hold a Cabine heave, for

on Tuesday, the Presidential party will leave for Philadelphia on the Limited Express Train. If a Cabinet meeting shall be held they will not leave until a later The President has pardoned James E. Marsh, one of the

gangers convicted in the Western District of Missouri of alse returns, on the ground that there was no intentional

the time of the passage of the Specie Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, was about \$2,500,000. The application for the pardon of William McKee was esented to the President yesterday and referred to the Attorney-Genera'.

THE METHODISTS AT BALTIMORE.

STATEMENTS THAT THE WESTERN BOOK CONCERN IS INSOLVENT-A REPLY THAT THE ASSETS ARE OVER \$500,000 IN EXCESS OF ITS LIABILITIES-FORMAL INTRODUCTION OF THE BRITISH MES-SENGER-HIS ADDRESS.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7 .- At the opening of the Conference yesterday morning a communication from the Bishops was read, expressive of pleasure and songers from the last General Conference had been re-Rev. J. Lanahan presented a communication signed by certain ministers of the Methodist Church in this city. corn without being read. The paper treats of the man

follows:

The following conclusions, it seems to your petitioners, naturally suggest themselves as the outcome of the facts stated in these annual exhibits:

First: That the New-York Connearn is in a sound and safe mancial condition, with abundant means and resources to pay every dollar of its indebtodness.

Second: That from the large amount of englial invested therein—now over \$1,000,000, and the steady increase in the amount of sales, reaching now \$900,000—there should be a better income than 8 per cent.

Taird: That the Western Book Concern is practically insolvent, its liabilities now being \$40,240 Mi over its available assets, and requiring the sale and conversion of the outside of the outstanding onlyations in order to make the above exhibit.

Western Book Concern presented yesterday, makes the assets \$987,749 10, and habilities \$480,483 43, a showing which differs widely from the above.

The concluding portion of the paper presented by the The concluding portion of the paper presented by the Rev. Dr. Lamahan in the Conference yesterday morning in reference to the Book Concern having been sent to the Associated Press, the following is furnished the press:

The statement of the insolvency of the Western Methodist Book Concern at Chelmant contained in the memorial presented to the General Conference through the Eev. Dr. Lamahan and given to the Associated Press, is utterly entrue. Its assets are \$703,285-73 in excess of its habitures; its net profits the past four years were \$80,686-05, and the Concern is unembarrassed. Its basiness has been constantly subervised and its assets and accounts carefully examined and estimated by the committee of three business laymen appointed by the last General Conference, namely: Aloos Shinkle, James P. Kilbreth, and R. A. W. Brucht, whose separate report fully corroborates the report of the book spents.

Amos Shinkle, Robert F. Queau, Chas. W. Rowland.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 6 .- The General Conference of the African Methodist. Church to-day adopted resolutions of thanks to the managers of the Centennial for recognizing the Sabbath. Resolutions of fraternal greeting were adopted and fraternal messengers were elected to the Methodist Church North, the Methodist Church Houth, and other bodies.

WIGSEY FRAUDS SENTENCES.

St. Louis, May 6 .- In the United States District Court this morning affidavits showing facts in mitigation of the offenses of John T. Howard, Louis Kelierman, John A. Mead, and R. B. Jones, gaugers and storekeepers, were read to the court.

Sentences were then passed as follows: Louis Keller man, gauger, six menths in the County Jail and \$1,000 fine; John E. Howard, gauger, John A. Mead, gauger, R. B. Jones, storekesper, and Henry Armstead, storekesper, each 15 months in the County Jail and \$1,000 fine.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LUMBER.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., May 7 .- At 812 o'clock yesterday evening another incendiary fire was started in the extreme western portion of the Beaver Mills lum-ber yards. It is now under control, but has been the most disastrous fire which this city has ever experienced.

BOSTON, May 7.—The flouring mills at Norwich, t., suspended yesterday; the liabilities are unknown. CHEYENNE, May 7.-A. J. Parshal brought to this ity yesterday, from Custer, \$1,000 worth of gold dest. HALIFAX, May 6.—It is calculated that the catch of sea's this season is from 300,000 to 400,000, which is a good

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 7.—The British steamer ord of the Isles has arrived from Hong Kong with over 1,000 LOUISVILLE, May 7.—Swigart's great horse, King

broken down.

San Francisco, May 7.—Philip A. Roach has been appointed a delegate to represent the Chinese question at washington, vice Engene Casserly, resigned.

Boston, May 7.—The consolidation of the Boston. Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad and the New-Bedford read will go into effect on June 10. The stock of the latter will be put in at 110, and of the former at 75.

MONTREAL, May 6.—The Mineric and other French fournals urge that if a general amoesty is granted by the Queen in connection with her assumption of the title of Empress, its round be extended to their and Lepine.

Boston, May 7.—St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Amesbury, Mass. was dedicated to-day. Archbishop Williams officiated, assisted by eight priests. The church is the largest and most costly suffice anywhere in that vicinity.

San Francisco, May 7.—At the Bay District track yesterday, Golden Gate won the handicap dash of 14 miles in 2:124, beating Erma Skags, Lady Amanda, and Bradley. The sweepstakes, mile heats, was won by Golden Gate in 1:505 and 1:544, beating Double Cross. The sweepstakes, wor mile dash, was won by Lady Amanda, beating Golden Gate in 8:454.

A REFORMED LEGISLATURE.

DECLINE OF CORRUPTION AT ALBANY. THE LATE SENATE THE PUREST OF THIS GENERA-TION-EVIL DAYS FOR STRIKERS AND LORBYISTS AMOUNT OF WORK DONE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 6 .- It must be rather embarrassing to preach a sermon when the funeral has been brought about by the direct intervention of nitroglycerine. Something of the same difficulty attends the st-mortem discussion of the late Legislature-late in every sense of the word. In the popular mind there ems to be very little left of it after the explosion of the last day of the session. There are a few words, however, that ought to be said about it, even in the absence of its scattered remains.

which seems to have gone abroad that this Legislature was exceptionally corrupt is a very unjust one. The Senate was she best that has been had in a generation, and the Assembly, though not containing very many able men. seemed above the average in point of respectability and honesty. In the Senate the change was remarkable, and it is only the exact truth to say that very much of the improvement was on the Democratic side. From the Hd District Senator Kennaday succeeded James W. Coe; from the VIIth District James W. Gerard succeeded Thomas A. Ledwith; from the Xth D. B. St. John, a man of large wealth and long public experience—he was first a member of the Assembly nearly 40 years ago—supplanted a rearing Republican reprobate, who was never in proper physical condition for legislation; from the XIVth came Senator Schoonmaker, who far exceeded his Republican predecessor in ability and industry; from the XVIIIth, James F. Starbuck, the ablest of the Demecrats, succeeded a legislative nonentity by the name of

On the Republican side there were some changes quite as good, though not so many. B. Platt Curpenter, from the XIth District, retired Benjamin Bay, a Democrat, and an old political pupil of Fernando Wood, and Sherman S. Rogers, from Buffalo, succeeded A. P. Loring, Democrat, an able lawyer, whose instincts unfortunately Senate stands now, two Republicans in it are notoriously corrupt; one used to be, but has retired on his profits, and one has been and is a political corruptionist. One Democrat is less openly venal, one who is now well-be-haved, was elected in spite of a damning record, and one who, by the way, is neither a "striker" nor a taker of bribes, is the proprieter of a gambling-house. The whole tone of the Senate is, however, vastly improved. It is a change since Tweed owned it five years ago.

STRIKERS, LOBBYISTS, AND BRIDE-TAKERS. In the House the usual proportion of easily corrupted members—about two-fifths—seems to have been premig some who are supporters of the Shepherd Ring.
Will be presented in the House to-motror they are
will be presented in the House to control they are
followed by the House to the House t

vestigate them-once on the Bergh bill, when a sub we has of secret examination, in extorting from a lobbyist bill he could have raised money to buy votes to defeat it. session in this line of research, and the sub-committee made much of it accordingly. When the five Repub licans who voted against the Brooklyn Charter were un der investigation the futility of this kind of inquiry be came still more manifest. Sotorious lobbyists, like Phelos. who had sworn at the previous investigations that their testified that they had beloed to defeat the bill from motives of personal regard for the Brooklyn Democrats one of whom returned the favor by saying that Mr. Phelps was too much of a gentleman to ask anything for his services. This latter gentleman tilted his chair back and chaffed the Committee. He had been promised two appointments, one of a policeman and one of a clerk, but he had never allowed "you fellows" to find it out, be cause they would have bothered him to death, if they knew he had influence, by begging for appointments. He had no business in Albany, but took a great interest in legislation. When one of the Committee asked a ques tion that was considered impertinent, he was curtly told to mind his business. All this is without result, and the remedy for this sort of knavery is as far off as ever, unless it is to be found in the general awakening of public opinion and the improvement in legislative morals.

THE DELEGATION FROM NEW-YORK. The average New-Yorker knows little and cares less about Legislatures, but the most indifferent of them all might easily have blushed for his great city had he seen the showing she made in the lower House this year. The sovereign city of the continent was represented by a delegation that, with barely half a dozen exceptions, were the most ignorant, incompetent, and deprayed set of men was strongly suspected of having stolen a watch, which was mysteriously returned to avoid trouble; one broke nto the House post-office and robbed mail boxes, and escaped expulsion on the plea that he was too drunk to know what he was about; four betrayed their party on one of the most important party votes of the session, and did it for so little reward that they carned the contempt of every lobbyist in Albany; one liked the way the Senate was adjourned much better than the way of the House. The Lieutenant-Governor said "without day;" the Speaker said "sine die." "That's French," remarked this saplent person, with great contempt. The Chairman of the Committee on Cities, though virtually a New-Yorker, was the representative of a rural county with 15,000 inhabitants. The poverty of the New-York delegation was never more apparent than when the two parties in the Assembly appointed committees to consider the common school amondment to the Constitution and endeavor to reach was Mr. Carroll E. Smith of Syracuse, and of the Democratic branch, Gen. R. Y. Sherman of Oneida County, and though New-York pays more than a quarter of the twelve million dollars annually expended in the State for the schools, but one New-York member, Dr. Hayes, was appointed on either branch of the Committee.

The representation of New-York on the "Grinding Committee" consisted of Messrs, Hoffman and Müller. Perhaps the most grotesque instance of all is to be found in the fact that whatever benefit New-York is to receive from the legislation of the past session, it owes chiefly to the base motives, the passage through that body of the measures which made the later Tweed robberies possible. It is one of the broadest jokes of history that a commendable measure for the government of New-York City should take the name of "The Woodin Charter," and that within five years from the time Tweed left the Senate. In the Lower House, Dr. Hayes, Mr. Peabody, Mr. Strahan, Mr. Graff, and Mr. Englehart made useful and

was deficient neither in honesty nor good sense. These gentlemen, with Mr. Forster and Mr. Fisk, who come from other countles but are New-Yorkers in all but the name, did what they could, but they were constantly clogged with a crowd of worthless colleagues. One of -INCOMPETENCY OF THE DELEGATION FROM these members, Mr. Graff, deserves a word of special NEW-YORK-RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE SMALL mention. When the committees were announced at the opening of the session, he was found on but one of them and that one of the least important in the House. explanation was a curious one. With a delicacy almost unheard of in Albany he had refrained from pressing his claims on the Speaker, and had prevented his friends from doing so. The Speaker, accustomed to being bad-gered and worried into every appointment, had overoked him almost entirely. For the first month that Mr. Graff appeared on the floor, the House laughed at him and facetious correspondents called him a fool; but Mr. Graff went on talking, nevertheless, and conquered the full respect of every man in the House. He it was who, from a mere sense of duty, attended every session of the

conscientions members, and Mr. O'Hare showed that he

tee," where bills are passed through by the dozen and go directly to their third reading. Though not a member of the Committee, he watched every bill and every meeting with unflagging attention. For this single bit of extra work the City of New-York owes him a great deal, inasmuch as there were but two useless New-York members on this most important Committee, which is the favorite passageway of jobs. Mr. Graff's last act was the most characteristic. He returned to the Clerk half a package of memorandum paper and some other scraps of stationery, and did it as quietly and with as little expectation of having it get into the newspapers as did Senator Coleman, who returned two half-used lead pencils and a few postage stamps to Mr. Glidden.

Sub-Committee of the Whole, the "Grinding Commit-

Just here-though perhaps people in New-York ought not to throw any stones at other cities—let me put forth the suggestion so often made during the session, that if the County of Erie would only make an effort and send a delegation of Assemblymen which was not always openly and unanimously in the market, regardless of politics or deceney, it would be a refreshing change. The Senators from Buffalo of late years have been men of excellent ability, far removed from personal jobbery; as for the Assemblymen-well, after the breaking up of the House

the other day, I came across a prominent Republican tearing up two photographs that he had received, and scattering the fragments about in deep disgust. They were those of Mesars. Gallagher and Lawson, and I dare say many another member would have been glad to do the same thing by Messrs, Chaffee, Cruice, and Tabor.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FAILURES.

Responsibility for the failures of this Legislature cant justly rest wholly on the shoulders of the Democrate because they filibustered away the last two hours of the session. They seized the advantage which any minority would seize, no matter how doubtful its propriety. The and blundered and let precious time slip away. Mr. Carroll E. Smith might have forced his common school mendment to a vote two months before the close of the salon instead of two hours; Mr. Woodin and Judge Hogebo m might have reported the most important measure of the session, the Apportionment bill, four weeks before the adjournment instead of four days. If there had been any sincere intention on the part of the Republicans of passing the New-York Salaries bill, it need not have been lost for lack of a few minutes' time. The truth is, that neither party ever intended to pass this bill, the Republicans having great hopes of securing, with the help of anti-Tammany, a part of the patronage it would have diminished. So with other things. The men who complain that their work was destroyed by two hours' filibustering have only themselves to blame for having left so little margin for such important matters.

Perhaps the most striking instance of neglect of duty

ments enough to turn the head of anybody but a shrewd grain merchant, but he is getting no more than he deserves. If a few of his Republican colleagues had had a fraction of his industry, his fidelity and his farmess, the record of the Centennial Legislature might have been corthy of its name.

WOMAN'S CENTENNIAL WORK.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE LADIES OF THIS CITY. There was a fair attendance at the final meeting of the Woman's Centennial Union of New-York, which was held on Saturday afternoon in Chickering Hall, at Fifth-ave, and Eighteenth-st. The reports of the President and Treasurer of the Union were presented, reviewing in detail the work of the Association since its organization. With the approaching opening of the Philadelphia Exhibition that work is comploted, and the Union is virtually dissolved, Among those present at the meeting were Mrs. G. W. Cullum, the President of the Union; Miss M. E. Hamilton, the Secretary ; Mrs. N. P. Hosack, the Treasurer ; Mrs. De Peyster of the Committee en Churches, Mrs. Farnum of the Committee en Collections, Mrs. Pellew of the Committee on Exhibits, Miss Guard of the Committee on Schools, Miss Georgie Schuyler of the Committee on the Banner, Miss Bryant of the Committee on the Press, Mrs. B. H. Field of the Committee on Entertainments, Mrs. Anna D. French of the Committee on Bustness and Industry, Mrs. Arthur Gilman, Mrs. F. A. P. Barnard, Mrs. Corlies, Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, Mrs. T.

ness and Industry, Mrs. Arthur Gilman, Mrs. F. A. P. Barnard, Mrs. Corlies, Mrs. R. H. L. Townsend, Mrs. T. B. Musgrave, Mrs. Judge Brady and Mrs. W. H. Wells of the Committee on Lectures, Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. R. Ocden Dorenus, Miss Jones, Mrs. Chickering, Mrs. Houry Parker, Mrs. Rilevee, and others.

The Treasurer's report, read by Miss Hamilton, showed that the total receipt of the Union were \$21,161.72; for the banner \$2,000 was expended; \$1,000 was contributed for Wagner's tentennial March; \$12,000 has been forwarded to the Woman's Pavilion at Philadelphia; the balance at present on hand is \$1,401.21, which is to be expended in returning exhibitists. The report of the President, Mrs. Culling, comprised a summary of all that has been done by the women of New-York in behalf of the Centennial. This Union was organized early in February by about 50 ladies. Letters were sent to 300 churches, and collections were taken in many of them for the benefit of the Union. Money was also raised by lectures, exhibitions of art, and various other entertainments, as well as by the grand ball at the Academy of Music. The thanks of the Union were presented to Mr. Chickering, August Beimont, Marshall O. Roberts, Peter Cooper, Mr. Schaus of Schaus's Art Gallery, Bret Harke, and Prof. G. R. Cromwell for their liberal aid.

The Centennial banner, which has been displayed in the hall for several days, is composed of two pieces of heavy white silk embroidered alike in colored silks, and so placed together that the two sides present the same appearance, the whole being 16 feet in length by 12 feet in breadth. In the center 's a shield supported by life-size figures of an Indian and a satlor, over which are a globo and eagle. The inscriptions upon the banner are: "God and our Country;" "From the Women of the City of New-York;" and "Centennial, 1776–1876." The border is composed of heavy yellow fringe, and it is ornamented with cords and tassels of the same material. The banner is supported by infresize figures of an Indian and a satlor,

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Lieut.-Commander Frank Wilds is ordered to the Adams at Boston, June 1 next, as executive officer. Passed Assistant-Surgeon Charles K. Yancey is ordered to the Adams June 1 next. Assistant Surgeon Netson H. Drake is ordered to the receiving ship Colorado at New York. Master Freeman H. Crosby is detached from the Lackawanns, North Pacific Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival. Surgeon R. J. Baben is detached from the receiving ship Colorado and placed on waiting orders.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. WATERTOWN, May 6.—Frank Ruttan has been sen-tenced to imprisonment for life at Auburn State Prison for the murder of Sarah Conglin.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 6.—George Moffett, the chief of the Morsston gang of robbers, and Thomas Lumen, were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in the Chaton State Prison, and Eugene Moffett to the every in the Albany Peul tentiary.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

SANGUINARY RIOT IN SALONICA. CHRISTIAN GIRL JOINS THE MOHAMMEDANS-HER FRIENDS ENDEAVOR TO RESCUE HER AND ARE

RESISTED-THE FRENCH AND GERMAN CONSULA LONDON, May 7, 1876.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7, 1876.

A serious riot took place in Salonica, European Turkey, on Saturday, between the Christians and Mohammedans. The trouble arose from the fact that a Christian girl wished to become a Mohammedan. She was forcibly taken from her Turkish friends by the Greeks. During the riot the French and German Consuls were assassinated by the Mohammedans. Further dis-turbances are apprehended. At last accounts the authorities had taken no measures to protect life and property, and no arrests had been made.

It is stated here that the body of Christians who attempted to take the would-be convert from the Turkish quarter of Salonica acted at the instigation of the American Consul. Fighting between the Christians and Turks Mosque, and were killed by the exasperated Moham-medan populace, notwithstanding the efforts of the Governor to protect them.

A frigate left Constantinople to-day for Salonics with Echerif Pasha, who has just been appointed Governor of Salonica. A Turkish Commissioner, the Second Drago-

man of the French Embassy, and the German Consul at Constantinople are also on board. Punishment of the guilty has been ordered with publicity befitting the gravity of the crime. A French man-of-war left Constantinople immediately

on receipt of the news, to protect the lives and interests of French citizens and the honor of the flag. Paris, May 7, 1876. A division of the French Mediterranean Squadron has

ceeived orders to proceed to Salonics.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. BANQUET TO THE FOREIGN JURYMEN.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 6, 1876. A banquet was given last night on board the steamer Amérique, in honor of the French, Belgian, and Russian jurymen for the Centennial Exhibition at Phila delphia, who are passengers on that vessel.

M. du Sommerard, the French General Commission invited all nations to meet at the Paris Exposition in 1878. The Amérique sailed to-day for New-York. The Council General of Tours have voted \$300 to send a delegation of workmen to Philadelphia.

Paris, Saturday, May 6, 1876. The Committee on the Budget approve of sending workmen to the Centennial, but prefer leaving their selection to the Minister of Commerce instead of making him ask the advice of the workmen's associations. M Floquet proposed the latter plan.

London, Saturday, May 6, 1876

Isaac Lowthian Belle, M. P., Mayor Noble, and Col. Rich, the English jurymen, leave by the Botania to-morrow for Philadelphia. Sir Sidney Waterlow, Judgo for the Printing Department, goes on Thursday.

LONDON, Saturday, May 6, 1876.
The rowing and boat clubs of the Dublin University have organized a joint representative crew of four to take part in the contests at Philadelphia, consisting of Messrs. Pentland and Hickson of the Rowing Club, and Messra. N. E. and C. B. Barrington of the Boat Club, the latter being stroke oar. The crew practice daily, and are already in capital form. It is probable that Mr. Lobatt of the University Rowing Club will take over a scull as a

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION. THE TREATY NOT ABROGATED-WINSLOW'S RELEASE

EXPECTED. LONDON, Saturday, May 6, 1876.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to the question of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff whether the United States Government had given notice of the abrogation of the extradition clause of the Asburton Treaty, said that it was untrue that Mr. Fish, the American See retary of State, had officially communicated to the British Government on Tuesday night last the decision of the United States Government to abrogate the tenth clause of the Treaty of 1842, or that any such communi-

cation had been received.

A special dispatch from London to The Mancheste Guardian repeats, under reserve, a rumor current Friday evening that the British Government had consented to surrender Winslow in accordance with the extradition

clause of the Ashburton Treaty. The Agent of the Associated Press has inquired at the American Legation here and finds that the report is unfounded. The representative of the United States seems to entertain no hope that such will be the issue of the affair, but thinks that Winslow will be released by the British authorities.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Mangro Seturday, May 6, 1976. The Congress to-day by a vote of 163 to 12 rejected an amendment to the religious clause of the onstitution which proposed that Dissenters should be restricted to private worship. The Minister of Justice declared that Dissenters would enjoy the same civil

rights as Catholics. The negotiations between the Biscay delegates and the Government have been broken off. The delegates have left the Government to act as it sees fit. The latter declares that the Biscayans must submit to the conscription and pay taxes like other provinces.

LONDON, Saturday, May 6, 1876. A special despatch to The Times from Madrid says the outrage at Malaga, in which a British subject-a saller belonging to Gibraltar-was shot and allowed to bleed to death on board the Clementina, a contraband vessel, by Spanish revenue officers, proves to be worse than at first assumed. The victim was buried without a post-mortem examination, and the Spanish authorities re-fused to inform the British Consul of his name.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

HAVANA, May 7 .- The English mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz bringing advices from the City of Mexico to April 30. Thirteen States of the Mexican Confederation are in absolute peace and loyal to the General Government. Five others are disturbed by scattered bands of revolutionists. In Vera Cruz, Oaxaca and La Puebla the situation is desperate. Large bands

and La Puebla the situation is desperate. Large bands also troubte the peace of Hidalgo, Mexico and Morelia-Personal hostility to President Lerdo at the capital is strong. Fifty-five hundred stand of improved arms and a million deilars worth of anomanistion from the United States have arrived at the capital from Vera Cruz. Congress, by a vote of 135 to 35, voted to adjourn until one month after the next Presidential inaugoration. It has granted the President extraordinary powers for the conduct of the war and the raising of money. It is rumored that Diaz has marched into the interior and is at San Luis Potosi. He has established a provisional government for the State of Tamanlipas.

The Government is very active and is organizing a large force in the interior under Gen. Escobedo for a march to the frontier.

The campaign in Oaxaca has apparently been abandoned. Gens. Alatorre and Corelia are in the State of Vera Cruz operating on the line of the railroad.

The bridges which the insurgents have so far destroyed on the railroad were built of wood. The great iron bridges are threatened if the Company attempt to run trains. The road is now guarded from Vera Cruz to Orizaba, and travel has been partially resumed.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, May 6 .- The report that Mr. Rivers Wilson, the English financier, is to return home from Egypt is contradicted.

St. PIERRE, May 6 .- Communication with Europe by the Anglo-American cable will be resumed this morning. The cable is being laid successfully. LONDON, May 6 .- The Russki Mir states that 30,000 Turkomans recently assembled at Merv and determined to solicit Afghan help for a holy war against the Czar of Russis.

PLYMOUTH, May 6.—The Hamburg-American steamer Frisia, which sails from here to-morrow for New-York, will take the mails and part of the passengers of her sister ship, the Goethe, which put back disabled. BELGRADE, May 6.-The new Ministry formed by M. Ristic, having received Prince Milan's ap-

proval, took office on Friday, but almost immediately afterward resigned. The reason for this act has not transpired. LONDON, May 6.-The race at Newmarket between fillies, for 1,000 guineas, was won to-day by Camelia. The betting was 31 to 2 against her. Allumette was second, and La Seine third. Camelia was ridden by Glover, and won by a head.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.-Washington dispatches have been received removing Foster, the American Consul at Samoa, and appointing James M. Coe instead. Coe arrived here to-day from Fiji, where he had been brought prisoner from Samoa by the British steamer Barracouta. The dispatches missed going by the schooner Ada.